THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XII., Nº. 584. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

AVIS.
LEGATION DE FRANCE EN CHINE,
PEKIN, *le* 9 *Juillet*, 1861.

Il est publié pour l'information générale qu'en attendant l'approbation du Gouvernement de de Sa Majesté Impériale, Son Excellence l'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France en Chine a nommé à dater de ce jour Monsieur M. A. MACLEOD, Vice Consul de France à Fou-tchiou.

Le Premier Secrétaire de la Legation,
KLECZKOWSKI.

NOTICE.
FRENCH LEGATION IN CHINA,
PEKIN, 9*th July*, 1861.

PENDING the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France in China has been pleased to appoint on this day M. A. MACLEOD, Esquire, Vice-Consul for France at Fuchau.

By order,
KLECZKOWSKI,
19oc *First Secretary to the Legation.*

NOTICE.
Estate of J. B. NIEMANN, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them, on or before the 15th of October, 1861.

W. PROBST,
Oldenburg Consulate, *Consul.*
Shanghai, 12th July, 1861. 19oc

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned, will from this date be carried on under the Style or Firm of WHEELOCK & Co. MR. PETER WILLIAM LACY is this day, admitted a Partner in the Cargo Boat Business.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
14se Shanghai, 2nd September, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and MR. EDWARD HARRISON is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1na Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. PETER W. LACY in our Cargo-boat business ceases from this day.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 31st, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN in our firm ceased on the 1st instant.

The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 17th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the late ABRAHAM HOWARD in our Firm ceased on the 15th instant.

All parties indebted to or having claims against his Estate are requested to hand them in for settlement to

HOWARD & Co.
26se Shanghai, 25th July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EUGENE BOREL is authorised to sign our name per procuration.

VAUCHER FRERES.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by MR. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR J. TRUELSEN is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

J. BOHSTEDT.
6ma Ningpo, 27th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. MR. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. EDWARD PEREIRA in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1858, and that of MR. THOMAS COATES LESLIE on the 30th June 1860.

DENT & Co.
14de Hongkong, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from the 1st of October next be carried on under the style of RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
20de Hankow, 19th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.

J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between CHAS. GRANT and HY. MELLER at Tien-tsin, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

Tien-tsin, September 15th, 1861.

WITH reference to the above, the Undersigned begs to notify that he has established himself at this Port, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT and AUCTIONEER.

HENRY MELLER.
26oc Tien-tsin, September 16th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will carry on business from this date as heretofore under the name of GRANT & Co.

CHARLES GRANT.
5oc Tientsin, 15th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves at this place and Tientsin as *Merchants* and *General Commission Agents*, under the Firm of STAMMANN & Co.

OSCAR STAMMANN.
H. NOETZLI.
12oc Cherfoo, May 20th. 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.

THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself here as a *Public Silk Inspector.*

J. M. JAQUEMOT.
28de Yokohama, 28th August, 1861.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSDEN PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai,*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company …………	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company ……	„ $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company ……	„ $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, and Shanghai, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Singapore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai:
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'S

Pale Sherry	in cases of 2 doz. ea.,	Tls. 8	per doz.
Pale Brandy	„ 1 „	„ 9	„
Claret	„ 2 „	„ 10	„

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.				
(St. Péray Mousseux),	in 2 dz. c. à ₱ dz. T.			10
(Perrier & Jouet), ….	1	„	„	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Miss & Co.), ……	2	„	„	7
(Lopes Villegas), ….	2	„	„	7
(Other Brands), ….	3 & 2	„	„	7
Port………………	3	„	„	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

NEW WORK.
"THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA."
2nd *Edition*
by WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S.
of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1861,

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne. Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE.

BOATS "*Underwriter,*" "*Sea Dog,*" and "*Snake.*"

All orders for Pilots promptly attended to.
Office at
MESSRS. MACKENZIE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

WHEELOCK & CO.,
Auctioneers, General Commission Agents, and Proprietors of
CARGO BOATS.
Office in Mission Road (rear of Messrs. Russell & Co.),
and Godown in North Gate Street.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

Charles W. Gribble,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
OFFICE IN TEMPLE ROAD,
at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 You-hun.
18so Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

豐順 *Fong-shün.*
J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

H. EVANS & CO.,
Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins, Embroideries, Pongees, and Gauzes; Lacquered, Japan, and Canton Ware; Milner's Iron Safes, and a variety of European goods.

20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* is this day assumed by MR. SAMUEL MOSSMAN.

Shanghai, 5th October, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*, Capt. WILLIAMSON will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 6th instant, at day-light* (or any time of the night *of the 5th* and *22nd*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 3,000 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until *Noon of to-day*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 4th instant*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 18th September, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

BRITISH CONSULATE, KANAGAWA,
6th September, 1861.

Estate of ROBERT W. CLARKE, *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them on or before the 30th October, 1861.

F. HOWARD VYSE,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
o

NOTICE.

In the Estate of the late JAMES S. AYERS, *of Shanghai, Pilot.*

THE Undersigned, in virtue of Letters of Administration granted by H. M Consular Court at Shanghai, requests that claims against the above Estate may be sent in to him for adjustment on or before the 31st day of October, 1861; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

C. TREASURE JONES,
Administrator.
28oc Shanghai, 28th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

INTENDING Contributors to the International Exhibition of 1862 are requested to send their contributions, as they may become ready, to the Committee in Hongkong, so that they may be forwarded to London by every available opportunity. It is particularly desired that the contents of each package be specified along with the value of the articles contained therein, so that the Regulations framed by the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs may be complied with.

It is also particularly desired by the Committee that contributors, in forwarding their contributions to Hongkong, mention whether they are arranged and packed for conveyance to London, or whether the Committee may be allowed to classify and repack them before forwarding.

o Hongkong, 19th September, 1861.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DRY DOCK COMPANY.

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THE Shanghai Dry Dock at Hong-Kew, receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 200 feet length, or less, at the lowest charges of the Port.

The Shipwright work upon any vessel entering this Dock is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Dock, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
o Shanghai, 1st September, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (due notice will be given of day of sale), the following Lots of LAND, viz:—

LOT 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot. No. 117*a*; on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.

LOT 2.—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.

LOT 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.

The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.

Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 2nd October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from 1st October next, be carried on under the style and firm of MACKELLAR & Co.

Mr. WILLIAM GRANT GORDON is authorised to sign the said firm per procuration.

J. MACKELLAR.
5ja Hankow 30th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the Library are requested to return all Books that may be in their possession on or before Wednesday next the 9th inst., from which date until Monday the 14th, the rooms will be closed and no Books allowed to be taken out.

By order of the Committee,
J. J. BALLANCE.
H.M. Secretary.
o Shanghai 3d October, 1861.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—A Public Meeting will be held at the Library Rooms, on *Wednesday next, the 9th inst.*, at 11 A.M.

Members are earnestly invited to attend.

J. FRED. BALLANCE,
Hon. Secretary.
o Shanghai, 5th October, 1861.

FOR SALE.

THE Paddle-Wheel Iron Steamer *FENELLA*, 327 Tons Builder's measurement, extreme length 170 feet, breadth 23 feet 4 inches, depth 11 feet, average draft when loaded 7 feet 6 inches.

Is fitted with 2 Side-lever Wrought Iron Engines by Forrester of 110 Horse-power nominal. The Boilers are by Napier, and are in first-rate order. She steams 12 miles per hour. Average consumption of Coals 12 Tons in the 24 hours.

For particulars, apply to—
Captain SULDIVAN on board,
or to EDWARD BYRNE.
tf Shanghai, 2nd October, 1861.

Messrs. F. A. Clifton & Co.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
YANG-KING-PANG.
Corner of Rue du Mausolée.

N.B.—MESSRS. F. A. CLIFTON & Co., beg to notify that they have effected an Insurance against Fire covering all property confined to them for Sale.

tf Shanghai, 11th September, 1861.

HOOPER, FRIPP & Co.,

Forwarding & General Commission Agents.
32 GREAT ST. HELENS,
LONDON.
E. C.
23oc 30th September, 1861.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Capital £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Esq., *Manager.*

BRANCHES:

LONDON,......ROBERT DAVIDSON, *Agent.*
CALCUTTA,....G. C. CHALMERS, „
HONGKONG, ..WM. M. DAVIDSON, „
SHANGHAI, ...WM. G. CUTHBERTSON, „

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

THE Branch in Shanghai now opened issues Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases Approved Bills on *London, Bombay, Calcutta*, and *Hongkong*.

Draw on National Bank of Scotland and Branches, and Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches.

5oc Shanghai, 13th September, 1861.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Friday night, September 6th, the house, No. 6 West Terrace, Caine's Road, was entered, and the following Articles stolen therefrom, viz:—

Three *new Plated Hot-water Dishes*, two of them oblong, usual shape, the handles being slightly turned on one side; the other a circular vegetable dish divided into three compartments by a removeable piece inside: The lid of this latter is slighty indented at the top and the screw handle has been left behind.

Two *plated Decanter Slides.*

One Rupee. Half Rupee, and Quarter Rupee new coins, and other articles.

The above amount will be paid by Mr. GRANDVILLE SHARP to any one who shall furnish such information as shall cause the discovery and conviction of the thief.

The table boy, a lad of 16 named Attos, left on the 4th September, and proceeded to Canton immediately after the robbery.

o Hongkong, 24th September, 1861.

出賞帖

茲於八月初二晚在堅街西邊末士濕行失去新銀熱水兜三隻兩隻係長的一隻係圓的可以分作三件欠羅絲耳一個又銀酒托二個又失去新路卑一個合路卑一個刮路卑一個等物如有四方君子知情報信獲賊定罪者未士濕卽賞此人花紅銀一百大員〇有未士濕事仔一名亞叨年方十六歲於七月三十日告辭但失物之後卽往省去了

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

LATEST DATES.

England,...	......Aug. 10	Hankow,	.........Sept. 29
Hongkong,	......Sept. 25	Nagasaki,	..........Oct. 1
Tientsin,	.........Sept. 22	Kanagawa,	......Sept. 20

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong ..	June 12	Received *viâ* Marseilles, July 20.
Shanghai	„ 3	

BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on 16th September, the Wife of ALFRED FINCHAM, ESQ., of a daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 4th Oct. 1861.		*Ending 4th Oct. 1860.*	
September	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
28,—	69	58	76	69
29,—	72	60	70	69
30,—	75	66	78	73
Oct. 1,—	70	66	82	72
2,—	78	64	72	63
3,—	66	63	69	63
4,—	71	66	71	64

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,—*On London*—Bank Rate, 6m/s. 5s. 11¾d. a 6s. 0½d. per Tael. Credits, 6m/s., 6s. ¼d. a 6s. ½d. per Tael. Bills with documents, 6m/s., 6s. 0½d. per Tael.

OPIUM.

September	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
28,	590 a 595	635
29,	No quotations	No quotations
Oct. 1,	580	630
2,	580 nominal	635 nominal
3,	585	635
4,	585	630 a 635

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Oct. 4. *Fire Dart*, (Am. str.) West, from Hankaw; *Frank*, (Am. sch.), Very, from Hankow; *Albertine*, (Ham. bq.), Hosler, from Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—Oct. 3, *Contest*, (H.I M. str.), Draper, for Tientsin; 4, *Martha Theresa*, (Du. bq.), Visser, for Kanagawa.

PASSENGERS.

TO LEAVE — Per *Cadiz*, for Hongkong, Major-Gen. Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., Lieut.-Col. Elkington, Major Fawcett, Capts. Mansergh, Parcell, Laffite Emile, Barcham, Woodruff, Comr. Harvey, and D. A. C. G. Servante, Mr. and Mrs. Olyphant and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. Charmingham and 2 children, Messrs. B. Telge, G. S. Morrison, P. M. Tait, R. Halkett, W. Meyer Elton, P. J. Hughes, and A. Turing.

ARRIVED.—Per *Contest*, from Tientsin, Messrs. R. Thorburn, and Telgo. Per *Ly-ee-moon*, from Hongkong, Mons. and Madame Edan, Mons. Parron, Mrs. Hunter, Messrs. Halton, Turing, Bullock, Goular e, Rosa, and S. Woodruff. Per *Cadiz*, from Hongkong, Madame La Monta, Mrs. Wynter, Lieut. Hanmer, and D. A. C. G. Green, Messrs. Gavin, Cheshire, Stronach, Gardiner, Reswork, Morff, St. John, X. Fontanier, and R. Torribo. Per H. M. S. *Ringdove*, Major-Gen. Sir John Mitchel, Lieut. Col. Elkington, Mil. Sec., Major Fawcett, Captains Mansergh and Purcell, and Mr. Geo. S. Morrison. Per *Fire Dart*, from Hankow, Messrs. J. Mackellar, Mody, Dostinjee E. Mainly, Robt. Goddard, W. G. Howell, D. Sassoon, and Reuben.

DEPARTED.— Per *Fei-loong*, for Tientsin, Messrs. St. John, W. C. Milne, Stronach, and Gardner.

EXPECTED,—To leave Southampton,—
September 4.

For Hongkong, — Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Heira, Messrs. Cann, Ramsay, T. Blackhead, D. Welsh, A. Brown, Winstanley W. Dickman, R. H. Shaw, A. Wright, A. R. Johnston, M. de Azcarraga, R. G. Caldecon, G. Duddell, W. Maxwell.

October 4.

For Hongkong.—The Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Fox and lady friend, Messrs. M. H. Dowbiggin, F. H. Thompson, Lawrence, J. W. Powell, Gilman, and H. B. Lemann.

For Shanghai,— Mr. and Mrs. Winchester and Mr. M. L. Knifller.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Columbian*, September 21.— Mr. and Mrs. D'Oona, Mrs. Wynter, Mrs. Vielle, Mrs. Carr and daughter, Miss Adams, Miss Lucas, and Miss Wade; Drs. Lawrence, Dadabhoy Hosunjee, Dossabhoy Shapoorjee, Messrs. Rennie, Bullock, R. Lowis, Ayers, Cheveron, H. Brummah, J. Owens, B. Gonnan, Rearey, Ladage, Riemer, Donaldson, Barnes, Gavin, Cheshire, Stronach, Gardner, Rieswork, Morff, John, Vidal, Kay, C. Miralles, F. Mack, and Webb; Captain Caldbeck, Capt. Nolleths, and W. D. C.-Gen. Horne.

THE London mail of 26th August, due in Hongkong on the 8th and here on the 15th inst. Last year it arrived on the 14th per *Aden*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe will leave to-morrow at day-light.

H. M. S. *Snake* will leave to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock for Chefoo and *probably* Taku.

THE *Attalante* with the Northern mail arrived this afternoon. She brings dates from Peking 25th, Tientsin 27th, and Chefoo, 29th. There appears to be no news of any consequence from the Capital. The British troops were being embarked from Tientsin on board H.M.S. *Simoom* and *Urgent*. The Admiral arrived at Chefoo on the 29th in H.M.S. *Imperieuse*.

The rebel news from Chefoo confirms that given in our daily issue. The French have taken the place under their entire protection.

A QUESTION of importance to the shipping and commercial interests of this community has been raised from time to time, concerning the appointment of a Harbour-master. Unfortunately it has been discussed with a degree of acrimony among the Foreign residents of this motley Settlement, that is to be much regretted. The green-eyed monster, Jealousy! has crept in to disturb the anomalous hymeneal condition of the Treaty Powers, who were supposed to form a *trio juncta in uno*; and here we have, in consequence, the most frequented harbour in China, without a single official to take charge of the numerous vessels that arrive—to berth them, and prevent ordinary disasters. Every day that passes on the river from Shanghai to Woosung, shews the necessity of such a functionary to regulate the shipping at this port, where collisions are the rule and not, as they ought to be, the exception.

Recently an 800-ton ship had her stern completely carried away, without the shipmaster obtaining redress, because his vessel and a Portuguese man-of-war came into unloving contact, and of course the "Great Gun" had the better of it; while he had to "grin and bear it," placing the cost of repairing damages, to ship's account. Cases of less moment occur at least once a week amongst the increasing arrivals; and it is a matter of astonishment that more serious accidents do not happen than those that are made public. Indeed, it is notorious, that double the number of collisions take place than what we have on record, without complaints being publicly made, from the simple fact that there is no person in authority to complain to—there is no official in the position of Harbour-master who is responsible for the berthing of vessels. Every shipmaster is his own harbour-master in Shanghai; and consequently we have a practical illustration of that litigious hand-book entitled "Every man his own Lawyer." As in the latter case where a client would interpret this book-law himself, he finds to his cost that it is not law at all, or at the best Dogberry-law; so the master mariner and his sapient pilot finds this "Lynch-law," port-custom of berthing ships, irregular, hazardous, expensive, and most unsatisfactory. We blame no man, or class of men, who form the foreign body politic of this Settlement for the existence of this grievance. "Measures not Men" are the subjects of our literary castigation, and we think it is high time that this Harbour-master business should be settled.

To put it in the mildest form, this loose state of our harbour management, is not creditable to our maritime reputation. Where there is no head to regulate or manage this important business, things are certain to go wrong. If the same laxity of supervision existed in any mercantile establishment in this Settlement, it would soon become bankrupt. The more we consider the subject, the greater is our surprise that the intelligent members of this active trading community, could have submitted so long to so great a grievance. Here is a port which—according to the list published in our *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*— has in harbour, an average for the month, of not less that 120 square-rigged foreign vessels, frequently ten and fifteen arriving in one day; and on its shores stands an embryo city with an established import and export trade of not less than £40,000,000 sterling per annum; yet it has no Harbour-master, or even a Customs supernumerary to shew vessels where to anchor. We again re-iterate, that such a state of affairs is not creditable to our maritime position, as the great central depôt for the commerce of North China and Japan. European and American shipowners merchants and underwriters, have cause to censure us greatly for this neglect of their interests, the extra risk to their shipping and the sacrifice of their property; which might be avoided, or at all events collisions materially lessened by the establishment of a Harbour-master's department.

In 1859 when our harbour was crowded to excess by the Allied fleets and transports, the necessity of at once appointing a Harbour-master pressed the question strongly upon the notice of the Plenipotentiaries, the naval officers of all nations, and the head of the Imperial Customs. After mature consideration and inquiry, Mr LAY, Inspector-general of the latter department, brought the matter before the Consuls representing the Treaty Powers, and the TAOUTAI, (in whom lies the appointment) and recommended Mr. COURT, late Master of H. M. S. *Furious*—a gentleman eminently qualified for the post. On that occasion, red-tape delays tired out his patience, and he went to England; and we learn with regrèt that he has recently died. Since then the matter has been frequently discussed, but no steps have been taken to remedy the evil.

It appears that the appointment to the contemplated office lies solely in the hands of His Excellency the TAOUTAI, as representative of the Chinese Government—who, in appointing Mr. Lay Inspector-General of the Customs, has empowered him under the Treaty, RULE X. —"of his own choice and independently of the suggestion or nomination of any British Authority, to select any British subject he may see fit to aid him in the administration of the Customs revenue; in the prevention of smuggling; in the definition of port boundaries, *or in discharging the duties of harbour-master*." Such being the case, the question lies in a nut-shell, and could be solved any day in the week by the united action of the Chinese prefect and the Consuls of France, America, and England. These gentlemen should bear in mind that this is a question affecting the interests of all subjects, and if any nationality of feeling forms an obstacle to its arrangement it should be discarded from their minds at once, for the establishment of a Harbour master's Office must be beneficial to the community at large. We learn that the TAOUTAI demurs to the expense it would entail upon his Government, to lay down the requisite moorings for the ships—an estimate of which was sent in to him twelve months ago. But that functionary must consider, that as the harbour dues are excessively heavy, it is his bounden duty to accommodate the vessels that bring "grist to the mill." If, however, the cost of the necessary works be so heavy, let the estimates be re-considered with a view to their reduction. We understand that Mr. LAY who is now in England—where he intends to ascertain the strength of his powers under the new Treaty—is desirous of appointing a thoroughly qualified man to the office, but this will take some time to put in action. Would it not be advisable under the circumstances to appoint some naval officer *pro. tem.*, whose duty it would be to investigate the state of matters and report thereon.

H. M. S. *Ringdove* arrived on the 3d instant from Yokuhama and Nagasaki, having left the former place on the 23d ultimo, and the latter on the 1st instant. Mr Alcock was at Yokuhama where he intended to reside occasionally, retaining the Residency at Yedo for the British Legation. Admiral Sir James Hope had returned from a cruize round the Islands of Japan. He first visited Tsus-sima where there were Russian ships-of-war, and indications of permanent settlement on shore. He then proceeded to Port Bruce, visited Vladimir Bay and other places in those seas, called at Hakodadi, rounded the northern coast of Yesso, and returned to Yokuhama. At Port Sir Michael Seymour and at another place he found Russian Settlements. On the 21st ultimo he left Yokuhama for Chefoo in the flag-ship *Imperieuse*.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

A LETTER from Yentai, Chefoo, dated 25th Sept., gives the following account of the movements of the rebels in that quarter:—

"They have taken the cities of Kaichu to the South and the City of Laichu to the Westward, these are important places and the key of the promontory. Another gang have also come by water to Whang-hyen and taken that place. At Tung-chow-foo there has been a panic, and many people had left the place.

"Here all business is put an end to. The trading people have all left and most of the hongs are closed. For Chefoo itself there is no fear as the French have it under their protection, besides which there is nothing to get in the way of plunder. The French have landed 200 men and 3 guns and the militia are out all round. So with these and 3 or 4 men-of-war in port we are pretty safe.

Tung, the Prefect of this place, is applying for a man-of-war to go to Whang-hyen to drive what he calls the Pirates away, but we all know there are no Pirates up here. These are men that have given San-ko-lin-sin the slip—that worthy has been out-manœuvered. Some mandarin is, I hear, at the head of the rebels at Kai-chu. The whole province is in open rebellion."

A MURDER was committed on board the Pilot boat *Sea Dog* at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 26th just opposite the Beacon. The boat was returning to Woosung; having embarked three pilots on board three different vessels, in charge of a young Englishman, the boat-keeper, named Henry Pyne. The Shanghai portion of the crew mutinied, one fellow struck him over the head with an axe, and then threw him overboard. There were two Cantonmen (Cook and Steward), on board who were secured. The murderers then plundered the boat of its arms and about $200 in cash, dressed themselves in European clothes, ran the boat on shore near the beacon, and left her. They are supposed to have gone to join the Rebels, as one of them had been with them before. One of the Cantonmen managed to release himself, and hoisted some flags which attracted the attention of the Pilots on board the pilot boat *J. A. Potter*, which came to their assistance and brought the *Sea Dog* into Woosung. The deposition of the man was taken by H. M. Vice Consul.

ANOTHER case of piracy took place on the river on Thursday last. One of the gang was secured and brought before H.M. Consul when it was discovered that he was implicated in the murder of Mr. Pyne on board of the *Sea Dog*, of which an account appeared in our issue of the 30th ulto. The following Deposition was taken by H.M. Vice-Consul, who sent the prisoner into the city for trial.

THE MURDER ON BOARD THE *SEA DOG*.

COPY OF DEPOSITION.

AT H.B.M.'s Consulate, this 4th day of October, 1861, before John Markham, Esq., H.B.M.'s Vice Consul, appeared Robert P. Carr, who states as follows:—

I am in the employ of Messrs. Sassoon, Sons & Co. Yesterday afternoon at about half-past 6, I was on my way down the river between 10 and 15 miles from Shanghai, near Mine Hong, in charge of a junk, the house-boat accompanying me for the sake of protection. A boat came out towards us under sail, containing 6 men. They fired at us directly they got alongside, and my men sang out that tehy were pirates. I ran out of the cabin as fast as I could, leaving my rifle and revolver behind me in the cabin. The pirates tried to get on board and attempted to shoot me, firing three times at me. I then sang out for my revolver which was brought to me. I fired once, and then the revolver missed fire. I do not know if I hit any one or not. They then let go their hold of the junk and drifted astern. I called to the house-boat and she went in chase, and caught the boat, but before they had been fired on three times by the pirates. The crew jumped overboard: and swam ashore. Some of the villagers managed to lay hold of one of the pirates after he landed and brought him to me. I brought him together with the boat to Shanghae.

(Signed) ROBT. P. CARR.

Taken before me at the place, &c.

(Sgd.) JOHN MARKHAM,
H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul.

The Chinese prisoner Wang-Seaou-te brought before me, does not deny the fact that he was in the boat, but says he was only engaged as a rower. While I was examining him, Mr. Halstead, a pilot, happened to come into the office and recognized him as one of the crew of the Pilot boat *Sea Dog*, and therefore one of the men implicated in the murder of the boat-keeper Pyne on the 26th September last. The pirate recognized Mr. Halstead and seemed much confused.

I sent the Consular Constable to take charge of the boat and to search her. A rifle and a spear and some bullets were found on board. Wang-Seaou-te is sent into the Chinese Authorities for trial.

(Signed) JOHN MARKHAM,
Vice-Consul.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

No. 408

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, 1*st October*, 1861.

SIR,—A correspondent of yours, whose letter appears in the *North-China Herald* of the 28th ultimo, in giving what he fancies to be a true narrative of the affray which took place on the Hong-kow side on the evening of the 17th ultimo, declares that the Officers and Marines of H.M.S. *Snake* wantonly fired into a crowd of Manilamen, and that the English Consul afterwards expressed great regret at the occurrence. This statement is not true. I learnt the facts of the case in due course, and they were certainly not such as to warrant any official expression of regret on my part, nor was any conveyed that I am aware of.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
W. H. MEDHURST,
H. M.'s Consul.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, 4*th October*, 1861.

THE following Rules, established in pursuance of the decision of H.M.'s MINISTER on the Duty Question, notified on the 23rd ultimo, are now published for general information at the request of the Chinese Superintendent of Customs.

All duties levied by the Custom House at this Port since the 18th July last, which were not properly chargeable on the principle laid down by H.M.'s MINISTER, will be returned to the several claimants, on application to the Government Banker.

The refund of all illegal exactions to which British subjects bringing down produce under certificate have been subjected in the interior, still awaits instructions from H.M.'s MINISTER, to whom the question has been referred.

In spite of the pledge now given in Rule VI, that a certificate, taken out on goods as provided by Tariff Rule, will protect them from all charges other than the proper Transit-duty, cases will no doubt still occur of illegal exactions on certificated goods at the place of produce as well as *en route*; but the Superintendent of Customs of Shanghai being unable to put a stop to such abuses, save within the limits of his own authority, there is no alternative but to report all squeezes of the kind at once to the Undersigned, and he will not fail to bring them to the notice of H.M.'s MINISTER, who, no doubt, will in time succeed in coming to some arrangement with the Supreme Government on the subject.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

I. No more Exemption Certificates will be issued on Chinese produce carried coastwise from port to port for local consumption, but the tariff duty will be levied on shipment and a half duty on discharge.

II. Chinese produce, procured at one port, and carried coastwise to another port for exportation to a foreign market, will only be charged export duty at the port of shipment, where the transit duty, if due, will also be levied. But to prevent loss to the Revenue, were goods, nominally imported for re-shipment outward, detained for local consumption, they will be charged on entry a half duty, for which a drawback will be issued, on proof being given of their subsequent exportation for a foreign market.

III. Transit duty will not be charged at Shanghae on import goods despatched up, or export goods brought down the Yang-tsze River.

IV. Chinese produce, carried from port to port between Shanghae and the Yang-tsze River for local consumption, will be treated under Rule I.

V. Chinese produce, entered for transhipment here, without being landed, will not be charged the half duty; but the usual permits must be taken out before the transhipment can take place.

VI. Transit duties, as per Tariff Rule, will be payable by the British merchant only on goods carried into the country, or brought down from it under certificate as foreign property, taken out as provided by the Tariff Rule. This certificate will protect him from all other inland charges, but it will be optional for him to take out such certificate or not as he thinks fit. Goods not covered by a certificate will be liable *en route* to inland charges as per native tariff.

VII. Receipts will be given for all export duties paid on goods shipped for exportation to another port.

VIII. Chinese produce, brought in from another port for local consumption, will be entitled, if again re-exported coastwise, to a receipt for the half duty paid, but no export duty will be charged on shipment.

IX. Silk and Tea, imported here from Ningpo or the Yangtsze River for re-exportation to a foreign market, will not be liable under Rule II. to the payment of half duty on entry, but they must be entered for re-exportation when landed.

X. These Rules are subject to the confirmation of the High Authorities of Great Britain and China.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. ALCOCK AND MR. HARRIS.

IT may be in the recollection of our readers that in March last we published a letter from Townsend Harris Esq., the American Consul-General for Japan, and Rutherford Alcock Esq., C.B., H. B. M.'s Minister there, complaining that he had not been invited to a conference of the Representatives of the Foreign Powers held at the British Legation; he demurring to the articles, drawn up on that occasion by all the other foreign Consuls and Ministers in Japan. This letter, it will be remembered, was freely circulated by Mr. Harris, so that it became public property, and we availed ourselves of it as such and published it, although it contained reflections upon our own Minister. We now insert Mr. Alcock's explanation of the affair, as an act of justice to all parties. This reply appears in a recent Blue Book containing "Correspondence respecting affairs in Japan." It is a very lengthy document. Mr. Harris informs us that he gave it a "long and careful consideration, which *its great length required*, and its importance demanded." We have not space to give the letter entire, but from the following extracts it will be apparent to every impartial mind that Mr. Townsend Harris committed the grave error of impugning the veracity of his Consular colleagues, especially Mr. Alcock. At p.p. 44-5 the following appears,—

> "You state that you were not invited to the second Conference. This allegation is so completely at variance with my impression, and a very clear recollection of all circumstances, that I deemed it only fitting to obtain the evidence of those of my colleagues yet on the spot, as to the facts. I inclose my letter to the French Chargé d'Affaires, and its counterpart sent to the Consul-General of the Netherlands, together with their answers, which I think must suffice to set all questions at rest in your own mind, and prove to any third party that this statement was made under a total misapprehension as to the facts."

Answer in p.p. 53-4,—

Mr. de Wit to Mr. Alcock,—

Consulate-General of the Netherlands in Japan,
YOKOHAMA, *February 15th*, 1861.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 14th February instant, I have the honour to state:—

1st.—That at the first Conference all the Diplomatic Agents, Mr. Harris included, were invited by you to meet again at the British Legation, on Saturday, January 21, at 1 o'clock P.M.

2ndly.—That all agreed to come, except Mr. Harris, who said he expected that on that day the Ministers of Foreign Affairs would call upon him, adding that, moreover, his resolution was fixed, from which nothing could move him.

3rdly.—That when, by all present, a doubt was expressed as to the realisation of this expected visit, and an earnest desire was shown for his being present, Mr. Harris replied that he firmly believed the Ministers of Foreign Affairs would really call upon him; and that, therefore, if he did not come, the reason was known why.

4thly.—That, without any further communication, I came at the appointed time and place, and met all the parties to the first Conference, except Mr. Harris.

5thly.—That the Conference was deferred till near 2 o'clock (when there was no sufficient reason to wait any longer for Mr. Harris), when it could not be reasonably expected that Mr. Harris would come.

With these statements I hope to have given satisfactorily the asked-for evidence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. K. DE WIT.

Mr. Alcock to Mr. Harris,—

> "It is clear that you had precisely the same invitation that every other Representative had, only enforced by arguments not required to secure the attendance of the rest. You had, moreover, a private note from me the intervening day, which may probably have escaped your recollection, inviting you to furnish me with a Memorandum or Minute of the views you might especially desire to see correctly embodied in the *compte rendu*, having reference, therefore, to the second Conference, for which it was being prepared. This note you neither acknowledged nor answered. In common with the rest of my colleagues, I was left in doubt, therefore, to the last moment, whether you would attend or not; so much so, that we waited nearly an hour beyond that fixed for the meeting. If any want of courtesy, consideration, or due notice could be shown to have existed, it could not certainly, under these circumstances, be laid to the charge of your colleagues."

THE DEFENCES OF SHANGHAI.

AT a time when rumours of the near approach of the Rebels has startled the Chinese with no small degree of alarm, for the safety of their persons and property, and made even prudent foreign residents in the Settlement think of their personal security from this disaffected population, it will not be out of place to make a few remarks upon the state of our defences. We are not alarmists, at the same time "to be forwarned is to be forearmed," and the prudent General should not despise his weakest foe.

It has occurred to us as a singular fact, that of all the troops which have been sent by the British Government to protect this settlement, not a single soldier is located within a mile of that portion occupied by the foreign residents. Of these the artillery arm, which consists entirely of Europeans, is so situated that it is practically useless for defensive purposes. Three pieces of ordnance lie there with their paraphernalia, which it would be utterly impossible to drag along the muddy footpath to the boundary of the Settlement—where as everybody knows an ordinary carriage would get bogged. This being the case, even to our eyes, unpractised in things military, it is a dirty illustration of the official square peg being thrust into a round hole. Whence arises this strange anomaly? If we are to have the effective use of this body of men, why not have them located in the Settlement? The solution is easy. Erect or hire barrack accommodation at once within the boundary and remove this compact and only European arm of our military from a building, which we have no hesitation in pronouncing, unfit for a stable, far less the abode of men. Winter is fast approaching, when the Joss-house at the Stone Bridge will be open to the piercing winds and heavy rains of the north-east monsoon, which cannot but be injurious to the health of the European troops stationed there. We learn that those in authority propose to make this shaky building habitable for the approaching season, at a cost which would pay the rent for a couple of years of a suitable building in the Settlement. If such be the case, it is a false economy, and for the credit of the service should be abandoned.

Our other military station at the Ningpo Joss-house is certainly better than that at the Stone Bridge, with regard to its sanitary position; but, in our humble judgment of military tactics, it stands on a site equally objectionable to the artillery post as a *point d'appui* in the event of attack. For instance, say that an armed horde of Rebels made a descent on the Settlement from the East, where they are now reported to be, and managed to cross the river at night south of our boundary, they could creep round the outskirts and cut off all communication between our two military outposts and the most densely populated part of the town. Viewing the question then in an economical point of view, it would be well that our military authorities re-considered their decision of maintaining the old stations; with a view to hiring suitable quarters within the boundary of the Settlement. Such a course of action, to strengthen the defences of Shanghai, would not only be approved of by all the Foreign residents, but would give infinite satisfaction to the Chinese people—who are the possessors of a large amount of wealth in moveables and real property here. The following translation of a Memorial from them to the Municipal Council—praying for an increase of our police force and erection of barrier gates at their own expense—will serve to show the state of their fears at the present juncture and the confidence they have in Foreign protection; which is well worthy the attention of the Authorities:—

Memorial from the Merchants living on the Yang-king-pang, praying that measures be taken for the protection of the place.

Fearing lest the bad men who live about the Yang-king-pang may take advantage of the constant alarms of Rebels to do [us] some mischief, and considering the importance of the matter, the Members and Secretary of the Municipal Council are begged [solicited] to make additions to the strength of the Police Force, to erect wooden barrier-gates, and keep vigilant guard day and night, that the security of the place may be put beyond doubt.

The expenses they will collect from the various tradesmen and hand in as required; and it is prayed that the Consul may be written to, to issue a Notification to this effect, and to order precautionary measures to be taken.

As for details these may be settled by personal communication.

Trusting, &c., &c.

Chu-hsin-tai,
Hsi-hua-chi,
Chu-chao-hsiang,
Yang-tai-chi,
Sun-ho-shiang,
Wang-shan-chi,
Ta-chĕng-chih-chi,
Yuan-chuh,
Kung-ho,
Yun-tae,
Chen-yü-chang,

Hwan-chieh,
Yuek chi,
Ye-chi,
Yu-chi-haou,
Chiai-fu-hao,
Ching-ho-hao,
Yen-seng-chuang,
Chun-yung-haou,
Yai-shau-tang,
Chün-cheang-hai.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ON this occasion the Mail of August 10th has been behind time. It was due here on the 29th Sept., and arrived per *Ly-ee-moon* on the 30th; that is, we were indebted to the owners of that fast steamer for the lighter portion of the Mail containing a part of our letters. The *Cadiz* with the heavy portion, including newspapers, &c., did not arrive until the 1st inst, although she left Hongkong 46 hours *before* the *Ly-ee-moon*. Her commander reports having been obliged to run into Lealoo Bay, from stress of weather, making the passage up in seven days.

The dates to hand are London the 10th August, and New York, by telegraph to Halifax, 25th July. The news that reached us by the *Aden*, of the re-establishment of the semi-monthly Mail, is confirmed by an official notice stating that "as the revenue derived from the correspondence conveyed by the line of packets between Point de Galle and Shanghae, is insufficient to cover the cost of this double service, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have, by warrant, directed that the postage upon such correspondence shall be increased. All letters therefore for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and all other parts of China and Japan will in future be charged with the following rates of postage viz:

Viâ Southampton.

For a letter not exceeding ½ oz. 1s.
Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 „ 2s.
„ 1 „ „ „ 2 „ 4s.
„ 2 „ „ „ 3 „ 6s.

Viâ Marseilles.

For a letter not exceeding ¼ oz. 1s. 3d.
Above ¼ oz. and not exceeding ½ „ 1s. 6d.
„ ½ „ „ „ ¾ „ 2s. 9d.
„ ¾ „ „ „ 1 „ 3s. 0d.

These rates are certainly heavy, but rather than lose the fortnightly Mail we submit to them with as good grace as possible. We are not sure about the point, but we are of opinion that this regulation applies only to the renewed postal communication by the alternate mail at the end of each month from London and beginning from here. Letters, we presume, posted by the regular monthly packet, will be subject to the old postage rates. Information has reached us that the French Government has granted the privilege of conveying mails between Suez and China to the Company mentioned some months ago, the same being officially notified in the *Moniteur*.

The English political news informs us of a change in the Palmerston administration, in consequence of the death of Lord Herbert of Lea, better known as Sidney Herbert, late Secretary at War. This talented and accomplished nobleman died in the 51st year of his age, after a severe struggle to combat a complaint, chiefly brought about by his incessant application to his parliamentary and official duties. His post has been filled by Sir George Cornwall Lewis who takes with him as Under-Secretary Lord De Grey and Ripon, supplanting Mr. Baring, who is transferred to the India Office in a similar capacity. Sir George Grey has accepted the Seals of the Home Office, Sir Robert Peel becomes Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Cardwell Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Parliament was prorogued on the 6th August, when London went out of town, and pleasuring in the country became the order of the day. This had the effect of checking trade, but not more so than usual. The Money Market was easier, and the Bank rate reduced to 5 per cent.

The following are the latest quotations and shipping intelligence of interest to the Foreign residents in Shanghai:—

MONEY MARKET.—Easier.

BULLION.—Per *Indus*, from Southampton, on 4th August, 1861—

For Hongkong, £29,762.

For Shanghai, £34,116.

Consols, 90¼ a 90½ for money; and 90½ for account (Sept. 10).

Rate of Discount, Bank of England, minimum 5 per cent.

Bar Silver, 60½*d.* per oz. standard.

Mexican Dollars, 59*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £12,360,445.

TEA.—Congou, ordinary and dusty, 6d. to 9d.; Good common, 11½d.; Blackish leaf, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. Pekoe kinds, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. Fine Moning and Oopack, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d.

SILK.—Tsatlee No. 1, 23s.; No. 2, 22s.; No. 3, 21; No. 4, 5, and Common, 16s 6d. to 19s. Taysaam, 13s. to 17s. Yuenta, 17s. to 20s. Thrown, 15s. to 19s. Japan, 12s. to 27s. 6d.

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, July 27th, *Bacchante*, at Gravesend.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, July 10, *Sumatra*, from Liverpool. 15th, *Jumpore*, from London. 26th, *Harkaway*, from London. 27th, *Annie Buckman*, from Cardiff [put into Queenstown leaky] 31st, *Magi*, from London. Aug. 5, *Aerolite*, from Liverpool. 5th, *Sagittarius*, from Dartmouth.

LOADING.—For Shanghai, at London: *Fairlight, Isabella, Gabalva, Bacchante, Rifleman,* and *Land o' Cakes.* At Liverpool.—*Spray of the Ocean.*

NEW ZEALAND.

BY this Mail we are in receipt of news from New Zealand *viâ* Galle, dated Nelson, the 12th July, and from Taranaki—the seat of war in that unhappy country—to the 19th. There the aspect of affairs is darker and gloomier than ever. That bold independent race of Maories, who claim the northern island of the group as their hereditary birthright, are resolved to fight to the death for the maintenance of their rights and the government of their Fatherland. Like the ancient Britons they are dismayed at the influx of a foreign element into their body politic—which, it is evident, is crushing them out in their struggle for existence. It is a choice with them, on the one hand, to be decimated and subdued by the progress of European civilization; or, on the other, to be extirpated by fire and sword. Like a proud and warlike people—which they are—they prefer the latter destiny to a humiliating and lingering extirpation by effeminate and mysterious causes, which cannot be explained here.

It is no less strange than true, that the very descendants of these ancient Britons are now the subjugating power over this crude nation, which is a living example of Britain as it existed in the days of CARACTACUS and the invasion of the Romans. The acts of the British in New Zealand may not be likened to those of the Romans in Britain, for time and circumstances have altered during the lapse of twenty centuries; nevertheless, the result will be the same—subjugation, absorption, and extirpation of the most enlightened savage nation on the habitable globe—if better counsels do not prevail amongst the belligerents. It is no longer the war of one tribe for the possession of a few thousand acres of land, which they considered unjustly purchased by the English settlers. The quarrel has assumed gigantic dimensions. On every river, hill, and valley, war councils have been held, to maintain intact the Maori people as an independent nation, with a king at their head, who shall supersede British dominion in New Zealand. Already one King has been elected—ruled—and been gathered to his fathers in the happy hunting grounds of the ATU (Great Spirit), and a successor appointed—King POTATAU is dead and MATUTAERE reigns in his stead. As an exponent of the feelings of his subjects he has declared that he will uphold the unity of the Maori people; but in no way will he, or they, become aggressors upon the British. At one of their great conventions which lasted four days, for the purpose of taking into consideration a message of the Governor's, they respectfully, but firmly declined the proposals therein set forth towards an amicable settlement of the question. In their own language they said, "We will sleep under our flag until aroused by a blast from the Governor; then we will sound a blast through the other tribes. The people of England are one, and the people of New Zealand another; therefore let us be separate. There is room enough, however, in Maori-land for all of us, we, the tribes of the native king, and you the subjects of the British Queen; therefore let both remain under their own laws. Other countries have asserted their independence, therefore why should we not do likewise?"

In a letter to the Governor from the Maori convention, referring to General Cameron's views on the progress of the war, they write as follows—

> "We hear a report going about Waikato, and it comes from where you are, that the General insists upon a war with Waikato; if this report is correct, write to us. Let the talk come first, and do you carefully weigh the matter. Let this be the result of reflection. Then withdraw the troops who, we hear, are clearing the roads."

In explanation of this passage it must be understood that the tribes on the Waikato river are not only the most warlike and numerous in one of the largest native districts of New Zealand; but they are the wealthiest in money, land, cattle, sheep, horses, villages, flour mills, &c., and can bring into the field between five or six thousand warriors fully equipped, with muskets and tomahawks; who, we have no hesitation in saying, are able to cope man for man with even British troops, in the style of guerilla warfare which is carried on in that mountainous country.

So satisfied is General Cameron, who commands the troops there, of the prowess and numerical strength of these belligerent tribes that he has expressed his determination not to take the field until he has ten thousand men, with whom to enter the enemy's country and strike an effectual blow. As his effective force, up to the last accounts, does not muster more than four thousand regulars, orders for reinforcements have been sent to China, India, and the Cape. The authority from which we derive this information goes on to state that as these preparations were going on—

> "Meantime, the soldiers are already employed in clearing and forming roads, to facilitate future operations. There is reason to suspect however, that the Maories may interfere with these advances and precipitate hostilities; and if so, the General will probably still confine his efforts to carrying out vigorously, under the protection of the present force, the work of clearing the way for the future advance of troops."

SYDNEY, *July 20th*, 1861.

> "The Prince Alfred brings news to 12th inst. from Nelson. The latest intelligence from the North states that no chance now remains of avoiding a fresh appeal to arms for the settlement of the native differences. A deputation of the Wellington members had waited on the Governor, to obtain large reinforcements of troops. He informed them that Commodore Seymour had distinctly told him, that no vessel of war under his command should ever again be stationed at Wellington; and read a letter from General Cameron, in which he stated that, in case of a general war, great loss would inevitably fall on out-settlers, as it would be impossible for him (the general), by any disposition of the troops at his disposal, to prevent the destruction of property. Twenty thousand soldiers could not protect all the out-settlers, who ought to protect themselves, as they were well able to do. Wealth and property were scattered broad cast over New Zealand, and war must be attended with great loss, and they ought to prepare for it vigorously, and at once."

Up to the dates mentioned, the intelligence had not arrived of the appointment of Sir George Grey to the post of Governor-General of the New Zealand Settlements, which he held formerly with great credit; to the satisfaction of the Maories and the British Government, at a juncture similar to that which now disturbs the peace of that devoted country. From his former success in cementing the differences between the British and the New Zealanders, it is to be hoped that he may again succeed in coming to an amicable arrangement with them. Matters, however, have assumed an aspect so different from what they did during any previous war, that little hopes are entertained of this taking place. "Peace is now considered by all parties to be hopeless."

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

List of Books received last Mail.

259A—Parliamentary Papers, Japan.
260A—Autobiography of Miss Knight, 2 vols.
261A—Japan, Amour, and Pacific; Tilley.
262A—The Past and Present Life of the Globe; Page.
2416 — The Gordian Knot; Shirley Brooks.
2417 — Who breaks pays, 2 vols.
2418 — Miriam May.
2419 — Tales of the Slave Squadron; Warneford.
2420 — Pauline; Dumas.
2421 — Grandmother Money, 3 vols.
2422 — Rocks and Shoals; Lovesy, 2 vols.
2423 — Semi-Attached Couple, 2 vols.
2424 — Greymore, 3 vols.
2425 — Gladys, the Reaper, 3 vols.
2426 — Katherine and her Sisters, 3 vols.
2427 — Mr. and Mrs. Asheton, 3 vols.
2428 — Crispin Ken, 2 vols.
2429 — The Cousins' Courtship; Wise, 2 vols.
2430 — Herbert Chauncey, Elton; 3 vols.
2431 — Garstone Rectory, Graham, 3 vols.
2432 — Right at Last; Mrs. Gaskell.
2433 — Mons. and Madame Fernel; Ulbach.
2434 — Chilcote Park.
2435 — Studies from Life.
2436 — Lucy Crofton.
2437 — Twelve o'clock.
2438 — Meg of Elibank.

Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. Wade, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in Three Parts, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

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85 St. James's-street London,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept 27	Wavelet	A. brig	209	Hasty	San Francisco	July 26	Lumber	Howard and Co
.. 27	Benjamin	Fr. sh	297	{ Duroux-guilhem }	Fuchau	Sept 17	do	Rémi, Schmidt & Co
.. 27	The Cedars	B. bark	356	Boodh	Ningpo	.. 16	General	Chapman, King and Co
.. 27	Bertha Kohn	Ha. bg	148	Schulz	Swatow	.. 11	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Nyalsnick [H I R M	disp bt.		Jettuhin	Japan			
.. 27	Capriolani	B. ship		Shiell	London	May 7	General	W. R. Adamson & Co
.. 27	Alma	Da. bg		Bang	Taku			
.. 28	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Lecann	Hankow	Sept 22	do	Howard and Co
.. 28	Nuevo Constante	Spa. bg	203	De Celago	Manila	.. 7	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 28	Willamette	A. str.	413	Perkins	Hankow		do	Russell and Co
.. 28	Beaver	A. ship	727	Smith	do		do	Russell and Co
.. 29	Contest [H I M	str.			Tientsin	.. 22		
.. 29	Argonaut	A. ship	575	Moore	Bost. m v. S'pore	Aug 28	do	Russell & Co
.. 29	Dot	A. schr	55		Yang-tsze		do	Harkort and Co
.. 30	Fenella	B. str.	329	Sullivan	Sydney	.. 3		Edward Byrne
.. 30	Lucy E. Ashbey	A. bark	317	Ashbey	Ningpo	Sept 28	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 30	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	.. 25		Dent and Co
.. 30	Starling (84) [H M	g.-boat		Maitland				
.. 30	Centaur [H M	disp bt.		Montgomerie	Nanking	.. 27		
.. 30	Snake [H M	disp bt		Harvey	Hankow	.. 21		
Oct. 1	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Williamson	Hongkong *	.. 23	Mails &c.	E. Warden, Agt P.&O. Co
.. 2	Helene	Da. sch	120	Boysen	Tientsin	.. 22	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Persia	B. ship	660	Fox	Wanchau	.. 15	General	Order
.. 2	Amitie	B. bark	427	Ewest	Ningpo	.. 30	Sundries	George Thorburn and Co
.. 2	Ta Yung	B. str.	124	Lynch	Yang-tsze			Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 3	Dennis Hill	B. bark	348	Atkin	Kanagawa	.. 20	General	Dent and Co
.. 3	Geelong	B. bark		Grate	Nagasaki	.. 28	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 3	Ringdove [H M st.-	sloop		Craigie	do	Oct 1		

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
.. 27	Notos	Ha. bk	406	Jebsen	Chefoo	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Richard	Bre. bk	180	Brener	Ningpo	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 28	Niemen	B. str.	500	Hutchison	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Barnes Dallas
.. 28	Nimrod	B. bark	235	Clarke	do	Coals	Hooper and Co
.. 28	Fernandez	Por. str	231	Xavier	do	Opium	Dent and Co
.. 28	Emma	B. schr	110	Fergusson	Ningpo	Sundries	Master
.. 28	Amaranth	B. ship	683	Burrows	Chefoo & S.tow	Original	A. R. Tilby
.. 28	Margaret Dundas	B. bark	341	Fenwick	London	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 28	Grecian	B. bark	334	Jones	Chefoo	Sun., &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 28	Rauma	Ner. bg	254	Muller	Fuchau	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Malabar	Ha. bk	322	Meller	S'tow & Amoy	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Leichardt	B. ship	589	Clark	New York	Tea, &c.	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.
.. 28	Ballarat	B. ship	712	Jones	London	do	Fletcher and Co
.. 30	Emma	N.G. bg	268	Haesloop	Taku	Op. &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	Wanderer	A. schr	175	Blanchard	Hankow	Sun., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 30	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Baillie	Kanagawa	do	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 30	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyell	Nagasaki	do	Russell and Co
.. 30	Anna Maria	B. bark	487	Hurst	Chefoo & S'tow	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 30	Cordouan	Fr. bk	268	Revel	Ningpo	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean	B. ship	670	Ellison	London	Tea & Silk	Gilman and Co
.. 30	Admiral	B. ship	744	Clerk	Amoy	Sun., &c.	P. F. Cama and Co
.. 30	Collingsburg	B. bark	436	Hinds	Newchwang	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 30	Granada	A. schr	331	Kelly	Ningpo	do	Howard and Co
Oct. 2	{ Burgermeister Duckwitz }	Bre. bk	328	Miesegades	Swatow	Original	Overweg and Co
.. 2	Crimea	B. ship	478	Tucker	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Dent and Co
.. 2	Willamette	A. str.	413	Perkins	Ningpo	Ballast	Russell & Co
.. 2	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. bg	145	Croutzé	Tientsin	Sun., &c.	Meynard, Cousin and Co
.. 2	Magniperb	Da. bk	405	Reimer	Newchwang	do	Lindsay and Co.
.. 2	Raleigh	B. ship	567	Sadler	London	Tea & Silk	Hogg Brothers
.. 3	Fei-loong [H I M	str.		Baker	Tientsin		

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M hospital-sh.	..	..	..	Haydon	..
Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Creasy	60
Centaur	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	Montgomerie	..
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Rickards	60
Scout	H M steamer	21	..	..	J. Corbett	..
Snake	H M dispt-boat	4	..	..	Harvey	..
Starling (84)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Maitland	..
Confucius	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Thompson	..
Dryade	H I M transport	..	..	..		..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Rutel { Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet }	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	136	..	Geary	..
Nyalsnick	H I R M g.-boat	..	..	..	Jettuhin	..
Svetlana	H I R M ship	60	..	..	Bulakoff	..
Don João I.	H F M corvette	..	..	..	Marques	..

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July, 1861, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw*		*Thrown*	Total bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
				China	*Japan*					
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do.	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do.			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do.	241	19	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do.	338	113		451			84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	61	66	2,256			
.. 8	Egean.	307	London	885			885			
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			23
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do.	555			555		12	70
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do.	404	21	48	473			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do.		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,625	38	63	2,726			
.. 13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826			
.. 16	Pegasus,	525	do.	164		10	174			
.. 23	Ballarat,	712	do.	1,487		10	1,497			
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct 2	Raleigh	567	do.	308		20	328			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	
Sept. 28	Leichardt,	589	New York,	1183:30	10:00	

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Alma	Sept 27	Da. bg		Bang			
Amelia	Aug 23	B. bark	220	Barton	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Amitie	Oct 2	B. bark	427	Ewest	George Thorburn and Co		
Anglo-Saxon	Sept 11	B. ship	693	Laird	Chapman, King and Co	London	Early
Argonaut	Sept 29	A. ship	575	Moore	Russell and Co		
Armistice	Aug 27	B. bark	310	Richardson	A. R. Tilby		
Beaver	Sept 28	A. ship	727	Smith	Russell and Co.		
Benjamin	Sept 27	Fr. ship	297	{ Duroux-guilhem }	Rémi, Schmidt & Co		
Bertha Kohn	Sept 27	Ha. bg	148	Schulz	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Berwick Walls *Hulk*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Bo-Peep	July 25	B. str.	73	Shaw	Oppert and Co		
Borderer	Aug 30	B. bark	561	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Early
Cadiz	Oct 1	B. str.	481	Williamson	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong	6th inst*
Canton	Sept 11	Da. bk	234	Godt	Russell and Co		
Capriolani	Sept 27	B. ship		Shiell	W. R. Adamson & Co		
Carausius	Aug 27	B. ship	510	Milburn	E. Warden, Agent P & O. Co		
Celerity	Sept 6	Sia. bk	370	Lawson	A. R. Tilby		
Chin-chin	June 23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chrystal	Sept 14	A. schr		Closin	Russell and Co		
Chusan	Aug 30	B. str.	529	Corbett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Clemens	Aug 18	Bre. bk	453	Hunteman	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Coerlemulzie	Sept 10	B. ship	606	Blacklock	Russell and Co.		
Cricket	July 16	A. str.	81	Dolle		Ningpo	cld 14 ult
Cyclone	Sept 10	B. ship	594	Hossack	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Imdt.
Dennis Hill	Oct 3	B. bark	348	Atkin	Dent and Co		
Dot	Sept 29	A. schr	55		Harkort and Co		
Drusus	Aug 23	B. bark	398	Torade	Jas. Torade	London	Early
Earl of Windsor	Sept 12	B. ship		Dick	Order		
Eagle	Sept 22	B. schr	110	McPhee	Hogg Brothers	Ningpo	cld 4 inst
Elizabeth	Sept 13	B. schr	146	Wright	Master	Hankow	cld 17 ult
Ellen Masters	Sept 24	B. bark	498	Pearse	A. R. Tilby		
Emperor	Aug 4	B. bark	337	Hodson	Frazar and Co		
Fawn	Sept 19	B. brig	154	Allen	Barnes Dallas	Newchwang	cld 3 inst
Fenella	Sept 30	B. str.	329	Sullivan	Edward Byrne		
Firefly	Sept 3	A. bark	401	Marten	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	cld 4 inst
Flora	Sept 26	B. bark	294	Williamson	A. R. Tilby		
Fortune	Aug 23	Sia. bk	308	Stroder	A. R. Tilby		
Friendship	Aug 14	Sia. bk	450	Burr	A. R. Tilby		
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Old. bk	454	Janssen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Fruiter	Sept 26	A. bark	290	Webster	Frazar and Co.		
Gaston	Aug 16	Fr. bk	280	Leballe	Vaucher, Frères	Newchwang	cld 4 inst
Geelong	Oct 3	B. bark		Grate	A. R. Tilby		
Goldfinder	Aug 23	Sia. bk	300	Reves	A. R. Tilby		
Governor General	Sept 14	B. str	502	McQueen	Dent and Co		
Greifswald	Aug 23	Pru. bk	452	Kreuschner	Siemssen and Co.	Swatow	Early
Harriet Armitage	Sept 22	B. bark	199	Smith	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Tientsin	cld 1 inst
Hellespont	Sept 28	B. str.	330	Lecann	Howard and Co	H'kong&S'chae	7th inst
Helene	Oct 2	Da. sch	120	Boysen	Siemssen and Co.		
Heloise	Aug 9	Fr. bk	367	Rougerie	Siemssen and Co		
Hongkong		B.	179	Gaihardt	Master		
Hotspur	Sept 11	A. ship	862	Johnson	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Ida D. Rogers	July 28	A. schr	216	Morehouse	A. R. Tilby		
Imogen	Sept 26	B. brig	195	Sturge	Wm. Pustau and Co	Nagasaki	5th inst
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitamcurte	Dent and Co		
J. C. Humphreys	Sept 11	A. ship	532	Bennister	Russell and Co		
Joseph Peabody	Aug 29	A. ship	1198	Witney	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co		
Judge Shaw	Aug 23	A. ship	689	Abbott	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Newchwang	
Kathay	Sept 26	A. ship	1408	Stoddard	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Kate Carnie	Aug 23	B. ship	549	McLean	Gilman and Co	London about	21st inst
Kim-tai-hien	Sept 13	Du. bk		Reyndert	A. R. Tilby		
Lady Amherst	Aug 29	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Lansdowne	Sept 14	B. ship	715	Richardson	A. R. Tilby		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Matheny	Captain		
Levanter	July 25	A. ship		Brown	Russell and Co	H'kong&W'poa	
Little Edith	Aug 18	B. ship	571	Carr	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Lucky Star	July 9	Sia. bk	300	Shields	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Lucy E. Ashbey	Sept 30	A. bark	317	Ashbey	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Hankow	cld 2 inst
Ly-ee-moon	Sept 30	B. str.	369	Hill	Dent and Co		
Madras	Dec 21		1237		Order		
Mallard	July 26	B. ship	637	Barr	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Mansfield	Sept 20	B. bark	378	Neitherweigh	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Martha Theresa	Sept 21	Du. bk	212	Visser	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	cld 2inst
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
May Queen	Aug 19	A. schr	143	Wills	Frazar and Co	H'kow & Ports	cld 1 inst
Melbourne	Sept 14	Ha. bk	372	Yessen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mirage	Sept 11	B. ship	718	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Nabob	Sept 18	B. ship	840	Jones	Overweg and Co		
Nankin	Sept 21	A. schr	252	Crosbey	Russell and Co	Tientsin	Imdt.
Nuevo Constante	Sept 28	Spa. bg	203	De Celago	A. R. Tilby		
New York	Sept 11	B. bark	536	Koenig	A. R. Tilby		
Ngapuhi	Aug 9	B. ship	545	Spencer	Russell and Co	Sydney, or Melb	
Nordstern	Sept 20	Ha. bk		Sohst	Siemssen and Co.		
Ocean Child	Aug 17	Bre. bk	338	Weisshorn	Siemssen and Co.	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
Osnabruck	Aug 23	Han. bk	371	Wolff	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
Padung Pandjang	Aug 23	Du. sh.	600	Rehling	George Thorburn and Co.		
Paragon	July 29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Persia	Oct 2	B. ship	660	Fox	Order		
Philippine	Aug 23	B. bark	295	Rowe	Geo. Barnet and Co	Kanagawa	cld 2 inst
Pluto	Sept 24	Chi. str.					
Prince Regent	Aug 23	B. ship	582	Ingram	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Queen Bee	Aug 15	B. ship	726	Ginder	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Queen of May	Sept 10	B. bark	314	Frazar	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	Early
Rivadavia	Sept 20	Spa bg	260	Ribero	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Amoy & Manila	
Rival	Sept 21	A. bark	430	Rouse	Augustine Heard and Co.	Port Townsend	Imdt.
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Sept 20	Chi. str	125	Hallpike			
Salak	Aug 11	Du. bk	370	Lugik	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 9	B. bark	434	MacBeath	A. R. Tilby		
Sea Forth	Aug 1	Sia. bk	307	Garson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Sea-Witch	Sept 19	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Taku	Imdt.
Seng What	Sept 19	Sia. bk		Schmidt	A. R. Tilby		
Shandon	Aug —	B. str.	114	Wighton	Turner and Co.		
Shanghai	Sept 18	Sma'ed B. schr	252	Roberts	A. R. Tilby		
Solent	Aug 15	B. ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
Solomon Family	July 27	B. ship	760	Nicholls	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Spirit of the Deep	Aug 15	B. ship	629	Hewitt	Dent and Co	London	21st inst
St. Ann	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
St. Helena	Sept 6	Du. bg	189	Sterkenbery	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	10th inst
Success	Aug 23	Sia. bk	380	Servico	A. R. Tilby		
Ta Yung *Tug*	Oct 2	B. str.	124	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Taffarette	Aug 19	Fr. ship	470	Dersoix	Russell and Co	Fuchau	To-day.
Tartar	Sept 26	A. ship	397	Balchen	Dow and Co.		
Templeman	Sept 12	A. bark	420	Spencer	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Nagasaki	Imdt.
The Cedars	Sept 27	B. bark	356	Boodh	Chapman, King and Co		
Veritas	Aug 26	Bre. bg	245	Knuppel	T. Kroes and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Wagoola	Aug 10	B. ship	549	Porrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Wavelet	Sept 27	A. brig	209	Hasty	Howard and Co		
Wellington	Aug 17	B. ship	402	Coupar	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	Early

118 *Merchants Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Capriolani, 7th May; Merse, 10th June; Moneka, 27th do.; Henry Miller, 19th do.; Tung Yu, 3d July; Cambalu, 9th do.; Juanpore, 15th do.; Harkaway, 26th do.; and Magi, 31st do.

Liverpool—Celestial, 19th June; Sumatra, 10th July; and Aerolite, 5th Aug.

Cardiff—Wakefield, 15th June; Volunteer, 17th June; and Annie Bucknam, 27th July.

Deal—Minerva, 3d June.

Dartmouth—Sagittarius, 5th Aug.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from 1st July, 1861.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,594
... 13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,139	11,099		79,173	454,605
... 18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,041			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug. 2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,703	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
... 8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
... 20	*Polmaise,*	887	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	889,191
... 22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
... 24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,461		185,781	533,071
Sept. 13	*Assyrian,*	555	London,	268,283		21,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,031	6,971	40,373	17,995	30,642	73,973		273,085	614,905
... 16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	569,290
... 28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,892	7,755		3,463	6,974	78,438		145,520	700,753
... 28	*Margaret Dundas,*	341	London,	357,179					357,179									357,179
... 30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,417
Oct, 2	*Raleigh,*	567	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,337	2,770	27,808		66,998	604,256

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July, 1861.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,309	58,396	127,389	121,199	753,789	753,789
Sept. 28	*Leichardt,*	589	New York,		575	29,400			29,975	239,367	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,473	53,544		527,144	557,119

[*Edited, Printed, & Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD, No. 584, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

We have authority from the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, to publish the following important letter transmitted through the Honble. F. W. A. Bruce C. B. to Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

MEMORIAL

FROM THE
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
SHANGHAI,
TO
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
RELATIVE TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS OF CHINA.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
SHANGHAI, *20th August*, 1861.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned members of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, beg most respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention to a matter which gravely affects our commercial interests in this country, and in many respects, in our opinion, most seriously trenches upon our Treaty rights.

It is to the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, as regards Foreign Trade, that we allude. Your Lordship is aware that the Maritime Customs at this port have now for many years been directed by Foreign Inspectors, and within the last eighteen months the same system of a Foreign Inspectorate has been extended to most of the ports opened to foreign trade by the Treaties of Nankin and Tientsin. The very fact of an administration by foreigners has necessarily involved a much greater strictness in matters of detail than prevailed under the previous and more lax supervision of the Native Authorities, and many facilities formerly granted, both as regards the hours and the mode of passing business through the Office of the Customs, have been withdrawn. These restrictions have at several times caused considerable dissatisfaction amongst the community of this port and called forth remonstrances and applications for improvement from this Chamber of Commerce; but it has always been acknowledged that if the great argument adduced in favor of a Foreign Inspectorate could be practically borne out, viz., that it ensured an equal collection of duties from all concerned and afforded a sure protection to the honest trader against evasions of a Treaty Tariff by unscrupulous competitors, and that if the system were equally applied to all the ports of importance open to foreign trade it would be unbecoming to oppose such an institution solely on account of the additional trouble in the transaction of business, to which, from its constitution, it must necessarily give rise.

In thus premising, we desire to assure your Lordship that even on the present occasion our remonstrance is not intended to be directed against the system of the Foreign Inspectorate, but against those illegalities which, in infringement of our Treaty rights, have lately been attempted by the Imperial Maritime Customs, even when enjoying the advantage of foreign experience and advice in their administration.

This Chamber of Commerce has during the last two years more than once addressed Her Majesty's Minister and Chief Superintendent of Trade, the Hon. F. Bruce, upon the subject of the Customs administration; but has not been favored in reply with any exposition of the views of His Excellency, nor has it, to its regret, been able to observe as the result of official although silent action any amelioration in the state of things so much complained of. On the contrary, the latest infringements of our Treaty rights have proved so much more serious than any which preceded them, that it has become incumbent upon us, in our own defence and in that of the important interests confided to our care, whilst again drawing the attention of Her Majesty's Minister to the facts of which we complain, to present them with the utmost respect to your Lordship's most serious consideration.

We take therefore the liberty of enclosing to your Lordship a printed pamphlet containing the Minutes of the late Annual General Meeting of this Chamber, of the resolutions passed at that meeting, and of certain cases submitted to the Chamber wherein it is affirmed, and justly *so in our opinion*, that the Imperial Customs have exceeded their own rights and infringed upon those of British subjects in three particulars, viz.:

First.—In exacting duties upon ships' stores, contrary to Rule 2 attached to the Tariff of the Treaty of Tientsin, and in accompanying such illegal collection with the obvious inconsistency complained of by the Storekeepers of Shanghai (Case No. 5); any levy at all upon such articles placing equally their importers and British shipping which consumes these stores, in a worse position than that held under the Treaty of Nankin.

Secondly.—In claiming to collect Transit Duties upon Chinese produce purchased by foreigners within the actual limits of this port—in claiming them upon Chinese produce merely transported from the open port of Hankow to the open port of Shanghai—and in claiming them upon British goods forwarded from this, their port of importation, to the open port of Hankow—such claims being entirely at variance with Article 28 and Rule 7 attached to the Treaty of Tientsin.

Thirdly.—In refusing to continue to grant Exemption Certificates in the case of imported merchandise, &c., exported to another port, such refusal being in direct contravention of Article 45 of the Treaty of Tientsin; and in refusing to continue to grant Exemption Certificates upon the export of merchandize from one treaty port to another—the latter refusal enforced without a moment's notice, being in opposition to long-established custom under the Treaty of Nankin and to the spirit pervading the Treaty of Tientsin, that merchandise shall, except in the case of becoming subject to Transit Duties, be only once liable for the amounts laid down in the Tariff.

The first irregularity complained of will depend upon the interpretation to be given to the term "ships' stores;" and we most respectfully submit that this, as well as the term "household stores" immediately preceding it, should be read in its widest sense, as is evidently to be deduced from the context of Rule 2, and from the practice universally in vogue under the Treaty of Nankin.

In the second instance, in which Transit Duties have been claimed, we need but refer to the terms of Article 28 of the Treaty of Tientsin to refute the position lately assumed by the Imperial Maritime Customs; and it is entirely beyond our comprehension how that Article or its explanatory Rule No. 7 can be read in any other sense than that transit duties become leviable, in certain cases, upon produce purchased by a foreigner inland and conveyed to a port, or upon imports of a foreigner conveyed from a port to an inland market, and that conveyance from one Treaty Port to another will not of itself subject either produce or goods to such impost.

There is one point however in connection with transit duties which has lately been raised and to which we beg to draw your Lordship's particular attention. It is now asserted by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and we believe that the opinion is also held by Her Majesty's Minister in China, that by Rule No. 7, which is to be "equally binding on both countries with the Treaty itself," the payment of Transit Duties, as now commuted for one-half of the Tariff Duty, is no longer a matter "at the option of any British subject," as is expressly laid down in Article 28, but that the half Tariff rate is in all cases to be applied.

With all due submission, we cannot interpret Article 28 and Rule 7, intended for "the better explanation of that Article," as correctly bearing any such interpretation. By the Article it was provided that within a certain stated time, the Chinese Authority, appointed to superintend "the collection of duties, "should declare the amount of duties "leviable on produce between the place "of production and the port of shipment, "and upon imports between the Con-"sular ports and the inland markets, "and that a notification thereof should "be published in English and Chinese "for general information."

After inspection of such notification, it was to be at the option of any British subject to pay the duties in accordance with the notification, or to commute them by the payment of a single charge, which was to be "calculated as nearly as possible at the rate of two-and-a-half (2½) per cent. *ad valorem*," and to be "fixed for each Article at the Conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the Tariff."

At that Conference, no doubt in view of the fact that the Tariff Duties are supposed to be established on a basis of Five (5) per cent. *ad valorem*, it was determined that instead of declaring a rate for each article half Tariff duties should constitute the fixed rate for Transit Duties, and that the notification required under Article 28 of the Treaty should be dispensed with; but we most respectfully submit to your Lordship that Rule No. 7, being in explanation of and not over-riding Article 28 of the Treaty of Tientsin, *the option conferred upon a* British subject in the body of the Treaty has not been removed by the Rule; but that it still remains within his province to decide whether he will pay on his goods or produce the rates levied at the inland native Custom Houses or avail himself of a commuted charge in the form of the Transit Duty.

One practical illustration will, we trust, suffice to shew your Lordship that our view of the question is in accordance, not only with the wording, but the evident intention of the Treaty to limit the Transit Duty to two-and-a-half (2½) per cent. *ad valorem*. The native inland duties from the tea districts, surrounding the important port of Hankow, do in fact represent about two-and-a-half (2½) per cent. of the value of the produce, amounting as they do to five or six mace per picul; but if the option of selecting this mode of payment be now denied to a British subject and one Tael two mace and five candareens (T. 1.2.5) be enforced, in accordance with the present claim of the Customs, he not only is inflicted with a payment one hundred per cent. heavier than that imposed on the native dealer who is competing with him, but all the benefits of the Transit duty clause, hitherto regarded as the main advantage obtained by the Treaty of Tientsin, become neutralized and destroyed.

In respect of the refusal of the Imperial Maritime Customs to continue to grant Exemption Certificates on Chinese produce, the Customs rely upon their interpretation, that Article 45 applies only to foreign merchandise. We, on the other hand, rely upon the text of the Treaty of Tientsin, and submit that there is no reservation implied or expressed by which the reading of the Imperial Maritime Customs can be supported; on the contrary, that the term "merchandize" applies inclusively to all articles, whether of foreign or native production.

Moreover, two practical illustrations will, we think, exhibit to your Lordship the manner in which the principle claimed by the Customs would affect British interests. Article 45, in its application, must, it is evident, affect *all* articles of Chinese growth or manufacture or *none*; and if all, as the Customs maintain, it is clear that the two staples of trade with Great Britain, Tea and Silk, as well as such articles as Rhubarb, Wool, Oil, Tallow, Hides, Hemp, and many others, a great extension in the shipment of which must have been anticipated as resulting from the Treaty of Tientsin, will equally be included with Chinese medicines, drugs or cottons.

A reference to the cases of Messrs. Adamson's Tea and Messrs. Fletcher & Co.'s Silk, imported from Ningpo to this port (Cases Nos. 6 and 7 in the pamphlet sent to your Lordship), will exhibit the result of applying the principle thus claimed by the Custom House. Those firms have only been driven to avail of an expensive and circuitous route by way of Ningpo, owing to the state of anarchy from which the Imperial Government is unable to free the intermediate districts between the place of production and Shanghai. The produce is therefore forced to Ningpo, and the trade of that port in Tea and Silk not being sufficient to enable ships to be laden thence direct to Great Britain, the Tea and Silk has to be brought to this port for shipment.

The Imperial Maritime Customs at Ningpo and Shanghai would then claim on such produce, as Chinese merchandize, under Articles 45 and 28 and Rule No. 7, the following sums:—

	Tea.	*Silk.*
Transit duties to Ningpo, ..	Tls. 1.2.5	Tls. 5.0.0
Export duty from Ningpo, ..	,, 2.5.0	,, 10 0.0
Import duty at Shanghai, ..	,, 2.5.0	,, 10.0.0
And as is shewn by the letter of the Commissioner of Customs of 20th July to Messrs. Fletcher & Co., the Imperial Maritime Customs further consider themselves entitled to Export duty from Shanghai,	,, 2.5.0	,, 10.0.0
Making in all, ...	Tls. 8.7.5	Tls. 35.0.0
Instead of the extreme, as provided by Treaty, of	,, 3.7.5	,, 15.0.0

so that it will be clear to your Lordship that a charge of Five (5) taels per picul or three pence per pound on Tea and Twenty (20) taels per picul or one shilling per pound on Silk must be imposed upon the consumers in Great Britain, in order to satisfy the interpretation placed upon Article 45 by the Chinese Maritime Customs; and that the exportation of either article would now be conducted at a disadvantage to the above extent as compared with an operation carried on under the protection of the Treaty of Nankin.

We further protest to your Lordship against the present refusal to grant Exemption Certificates on the export of merchandise from one port to another. It is argued by the Customs that Chinese traders in native craft are forced to pay both an Export and Import Duty, and that it would not be reasonable that foreigners should be placed upon a more advantageous footing than the native merchants.

We admit at once the correctness of the statement and the justice of the argument, *with this important qualification*, that it is a well-known fact that the two duties levied from the Chinese do not equal in amount the single one imposed upon Foreign Trade, that we are in practice to be placed on a par with the native dealers, and that the imposition of a second duty whether Import or Export is quite foreign to the whole spirit of the Treaty of Tientsin.

We have thus endeavoured to point out the enhanced price of produce forced upon the consumer in Great Britain by the Chinese reading of Article 45. We assure your Lordship that its effect upon the interests of British Mercantile Shipping will be equally disastrous; and that the Coasting Trade, to which it is by Treaty admitted, must inevitably to a great extent revert to uninsurable native craft should such a reading of the Treaty be consented to. And it will be apparent to your Lordship that, we are not overstating the case when we mention that since 22nd July, on which date the various new rules complained of were put in force, several vessels bound hither from the ports of Foochow and Ningpo, having full cargoes engaged for them from Chinese merchants, had to come to Shanghai in ballast, *in consequence* of the increased duties to be paid, which became quite prohibitory upon the intended operations.

We therefore commend these our views to your Lordship's favorable attention, and trust we may be considered as claiming no more than is stipulated for us, both in letter and in spirit, by the Treaties under which we carry on our transactions in this country.

Whilst thus entering upon the subject of Customs administration in China there are two further points connected with it to which we would direct the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government, in the hope that your Lordship may see fit to intimate to Her Majesty's Minister in China a concurrence in the views entertained by this Chamber, and transmit instructions to carry such views into effect at as early a date as possible. We would strongly urge:—

1st. That in future no alterations in the Custom House Regulations, initiated by the Imperial Maritime Customs, should be considered as binding upon the foreign Community without having been first submitted to the British Authorities and without giving timely notice of their intended introduction into the local Custom House system. In urging this request we do not intend to allude to any Harbour Police regulations which, in the protection of its revenue, the Chinese Government may find cause to establish; but to those which apply to the shipping and landing of cargo, hours of business, payment of duties, and all the ordinary administration of the Customs.

2nd. In the second place we would urgently represent to your Lordship the advisability of effecting a complete change in the administration of Custom House cases, in which foreigners are accused of having infringed the provisions of the Treaty and are deemed liable to fine or confiscation of their goods. The power of jurisdiction in these cases is assuredly at present somewhat undefined, and the uncertainty which exists is most detrimental to the interests of the British merchant. We have always maintained that it is not competent for the Chinese Custom House Authorities either to fine a British ship or subject or to confiscate British property without the active intervention of the British Consul; and we are unable to see any valid grounds why any divergence should be allowed in this one particular instance from the principle of exterritoriality so wisely insisted on in our Treaties, merely because the case in question is one in which the Chinese Government is interested in its own person and not in that of its subjects. We trust, and have some reason to believe that the feelings of dissatisfaction with which we regard the present state of this question of jurisdiction are shared by Her Majesty's Minister in China, and we hope that he may accord his support to the proposition which we beg respectfully to lay before your Lordship, that all such Custom House cases should be taken before the British Consul and decided by him in open Court; but should such proposition be deemed impracticable, we would then respectfully suggest that a Joint Court should be instituted, *in which the Chinese and* British Authorities would act in concert, in the exercise of an equal authority and in open Court, by which course of procedure at once ample justice will be secured to both parties and the publicity of the proceedings will prove an additional deterrent from infractions of the Treaty. We must add that in our opinion the element of foreign administration now introduced into the Imperial Maritime Customs, appears to us an additional reason for the change we have just advocated to your Lordship, inasmuch as both from the arbitrary tendency which has occasionally been exhibited on the part of such foreign *employés* and their irresponsibility, as Custom House Officers, to their own Authorities, the Foreign merchant stands more in need of the active protection of his Consul than under the Custom House system worked by the Chinese Officers only, which was previously in operation.

We would further beg respectfully to suggest that, in concert with the Chinese Authorities, who, we imagine, could entertain no reasonable objection to the change, arrangements should be made by which, in lieu of the Exemption Certificates provided for on the re-exportation of imported merchandize under Article 45, drawbacks should be allowed at the port of original entry and the duty really be collected at the port of actual consumption.

By such a change the Native Authorities at each port would receive the duties attaching to the trade of their own locality, a fact, the importance of which under the peculiar system by which the Government offices are farmed in China, cannot be over estimated, and to the neglect of which and the prevalence of a contrary system we have to attribute those very considerable impediments to a free trade which have lately been experienced at the new port of Tientsin.

Lastly, we feel forced to call your Lordship's attention in the most urgent manner to the heavy imposts with which the local trade, not only at this but at all other Treaty ports, has lately been visited *at the hands of the Chinese* Authorities. The fact at the same time brings prominently before us the importance to the Imperial Government in its present state of impoverishment and want of power of the duties levied on foreign trade and *the futility of* attempting to impose by way of punishment upon the Government of China any stated indemnity in the way of direct payment, if accompanied by the idea that a similar sum will not be extorted by indirect means from the foreign trade. It is an undoubted fact that the payment of two-fifths of the Imperial Maritime Customs to the French and British Governments in part payment of the War indemnities is the real cause of all those exactions under which our local trade has lately suffered so severely. It may be replied by the Chinese Authorities that the propriety of these imposts is beyond the discussion of any Foreign Powers, being in the form of taxation upon the native Trade, and the real causes may be incapable of direct and tangible proof or exposure at our hands; but their enforcement is unfortunately too well-known to us, their origin is equally clear, and their opposition to the whole spirit, if not to the actual letter of the Treaty of Tientsin, is quite incontestable. The practical result is that the burden of the indemnities falls, not as intended upon the Chinese Government, but upon the Foreign Trade, and that on the resident merchants in China devolves the heavy bulk of these serious impositions.

We therefore most respectfully crave your Lordship's careful consideration of the various contents of this our memorial. We solicit your active intervention to prevent the recurrence of such illegalities as those of which the Imperial Maritime Customs have of late been guilty. We desire to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the high advisability of reconstructing the course of judicial proceedings in Custom House cases, and we earnestly solicit a powerful remonstrance to the Court of Peking on the subject of the excessive imposts to which Foreign Trade is now made subject through the medium of local taxation at the Treaty Ports.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
and humble Servants,
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
HENRY TURNER, Manager,
Agra and United Service Bank.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.
J. F. CARTER.
CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
J. H. GWYTHER, Manager,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
H. H. WIGGINS, Agent,
Commercial Bank of India.
W. JACKSON, Manager,
Chartered Merc. Bank of India, London & China.
ALEX. CUSHNY.
DENT & Co.
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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
GILMAN & Co.
WM. HARGREAVES.
Per pro. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
JAS. WHITLOW.
HOGG BROTHERS.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.
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DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Per pro. SHAW, BROTHERS & Co.,
J. W. BROADBENT.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
THORNE, BROTHERS & Co.
TURNER & Co.
ULLETT & Co.
WATSON & Co.
Per pro. ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
H. DICKINSON.

To The RIGHT HONORABLE
LORD JOHN RUSSELL,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Downing Street,
London.